

OCTOBER BREW,
Yeast to Hand.
SHANGHAI BREWERY
DRAUGHT ALES & STOUT,
also in pints, bottled.
For price, &c.,
Apply to
COTTAM & CO.,
5, Pudding St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

ESTABLISHED 1881.

NEW SERIES No. 504 日一廿月二十一年二十二號光

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1897.

大英報

第三廿月正英港香

THIRTY DOLLARS
PER ANNUM.

BUSINESS,
THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED.

Authorised Capital.....\$1,000,000
Subscribed Capital.....\$500,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors—

D. Gillies, Esq.

H. Stokeright, Esq.

Chan Kit Shan, Esq.

Chief Manager,

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per Cent.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1896.

[7]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$10,000,000

RESERVE FUND.....\$6,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF DIRECTORS.....\$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

A. McCANNAGHIE, Esq.—Chairman.

S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving.

R. L. Richardson, Esq.

G. Baumans, Esq.

D. R. Sackson, Esq.

G. B. Dodwell, Esq.

R. Shaws, Esq.

M. D. Ezekeil, Esq.

N. A. Siebs, Esq.

R. M. Gray, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—T. JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER:

Shanghai—J. F. WADE GARDNER, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Account at the rate of 5 per Cent.

per Annum on the daily balance.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 5½ per Cent per Annum.

For 6 months, 5½ per Cent per Annum.

For 12 months, 4 per Cent per Annum.

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager,

Hongkong, 9th December, 1896.

[8]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by

the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be

obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 5½ PER

CENT, per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option

balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND

SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED

DEPOSIT AT 4 PER CENT, per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager,

Hongkong, 1st August, 1895.

[9]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....\$800,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....\$800,000

RESERVE FUND.....\$234,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT
ACCOUNT at the Rate of 5½ per Cent per
Annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 6 months, 4 per cent.

" " 5 " " 3½ "

" " 3 " " 3½ "

T. H. WHITEHEAD,

Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 10th October, 1896.

[10]

MASONIC.

EOTHEN, MARK LODGE, No. 264.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above

LODGE will be held in the

MASONIC HALL, Zealand Street, on TUESDAY, the 26th

Instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting

Brothers are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1897.

[103]

VICTORIA CHAPTER,

No. 525, E.C.

A REGULAR CONVOCATION of the

above CHAPTER will be held in the

MASONIC HALL, Zealand Street, on THURSDAY,

the 28th instant, at 8.30, for 9 p.m. precisely.

Visiting Companions are cordially

invited to attend.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1897.

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NOTIFICATIONS.

FOR SALE.

(a) PORT WINE.

THE CELEBRATED GUEDES "3 GRAPES" BRAND.

In case of 1 doz. Bottles at \$24 per case.

SHEWAN TOWNS & CO.,
Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1896.

[106]

100 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

TELEPHONE,

No. 15.

THE TEMPERATURE IS AT LEAST 10 DEGREES COOLER THAN IN QUEEN'S ROAD.

DINNER AT 8 P.M.

ARRANGEMENTS can be made for TEA-TIME or DINNER PARTIES in PRIVATE DINING-ROOMS.

For further particulars apply to

THE MANAGER,

MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1896.

[107]

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS.

"EXCHANGE," Hongkong.

A. E. C. Code.

THE TEMPERATURE IS AT LEAST 10 DEGREES COOLER THAN IN QUEEN'S ROAD.

DINNER AT 8 P.M.

ARRANGEMENTS can be made for TEA-TIME or DINNER PARTIES in PRIVATE DINING-ROOMS.

For further particulars apply to

THE MANAGER,

MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1896.

[108]

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For further particulars apply to

THE MANAGER,

MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1896.

[109]

BUSINESS,

THE MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1694.

CAPITAL.....\$2,000,000

TOTAL FUNDS AND SECURITY.....\$2,400,000

NET ANNUAL FIRE PREMIUM.....\$75,475

SHANGHAI.....\$75,475

HAVING been appointed AGENTS of the

above Company we are prepared to

accept EUROPEAN and CHINESE RISKS

at CURRENT RATES.

HOLIDAY, WISE & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1897.

[110]

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undesignated AGENTS of the above

Company are prepared to accept FIRST

CLASSE FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS

at CURRENT RATES.

SIEMSSEN & CO.,

Hongkong, 28th May, 1895.

[111]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.....\$60,000

EQUAL TO TAELS.....\$8,133.33

RESERVE FUND.....\$3,18,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq.

LO YEK MOON, Esq.

LOU TSO SHUH, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MAINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken

at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the

World.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 19th December, 1896.

[112]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1897.

To-day's Advertisements.

ELITE SKATING RINK,
DUDDELL STREET.

TO-NIGHT

(SATURDAY), the 23rd January, 1897.
FAREWELL BENEFIT

TENDERED TO

S A M M A R K S

BY THE PATRONS OF THE RINK.
On which occasion a host of attractions will be presented by several Local Athletes.

The WEST YORK'S BAND will be in attendance.

Admission: - \$1.00.

S A M M A R K S,

Proprietor.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1897. [169]

Intimation.

**A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.**

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

W I N E S A N D S P I R I T S.

ALL these are selected by our London House, bought direct at first hand, imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus saving all intermediate profits, and enabling us to supply the best growths at MODERATE PRICES.

P R I C E - L I S T S , w i t h F u l l D e t a i l s , t o b e h a d o n A p p l i c a t i o n .

PORT after removal should be rested a month before use. When required for drinking at once it should be ordered to be decanted at the DISPENSARY before being sent out.

SHERRY.—Excellent Dinner and After Dinner Wines of very superior Vintages. All are true Xeres Wines.

CLARET.—Our Claret, including the lowest Priced, are guaranteed to be the genuine product of the juice of the grape and are not artificially made from raisins and currants, as is generally the case with Cheap Wines.

BRANDY.—All our Brandy is guaranteed to be pure COGNAC, the difference in price being merely a question of age and vintage.

WHISKEY.—All our Whiskey is of excellent quality and of greater age than most brands in the market. The SCOTCH WHISKEY marked "E" is universally popular, and is pronounced by the best local connoisseurs to be superior to any other brand in the Hongkong market.

We only guarantee our WINES and SPIRITS to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony or from our authorised Agents at the Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Hongkong 15th September, 1896.

MARRIAGE.

On the 13th instant, at St. Joseph's Church, Singapore, by the Rev. J. J. Baptista, Vicar General, ARTHUR ACTON FYFE, Commander of steamer *Midway*, to ALICE JANE, the youngest daughter of Mr. T. R. HENDERSON.

DEATH.

At Seoni, Korea, on New Year's Day, of exhaustion, consequent upon typhus, ALEXANDER GORDON, aged three months and twenty-two days, the only child of Alexander and Annie Holmes KENNEDY.

At Shanghai, on the 19th instant, CHARLES HENRY MORSE, aged 30 years.

Will the Hongkong Branch of the League follow the excellent example set by the parent organization? A little more patriotism is badly wanted in Hongkong, and the Governor is doing his best to promote the study of English among the rising generation. A series of prize competitions among the school boys frequenting our educational establishments, and among the youths under twenty, who have left school would probably have the effect of improving at the same time their knowledge of English and English history and of increasing and rendering more intelligent their love of their native land.

connection with the Jubilee Committee. It was further resolved, to ascertain the wishes of the German, American, and Portuguese sections of the residents and, if possible, to secure representatives of these nationalities on the Committee. After the appointment of the Committee and the organisation of a managing sub-Committee or Committees steps will be taken to obtain the views of the community generally as to the form which the celebration shall take and as to the best method of commemorating so noteworthy an event.

THE CELEBRATION COMMITTEE.

We shall have something to say on the subject at an early date. We only hope that the Committee will not be over-weighted with officials. They, as a rule, are without any knowledge of or sympathy with the desires and wishes of the residents, and are simply the obedient servants of the authorities to carry out their views. A Committee entirely free from the official element communicating and co-operating with the Governor of the Colony alone would work much more effectively and with much greater smoothness. We hope His Excellency will view the matter in the same light and omit from his list such troublesome people as the Director of Public Works and others we could name. Any assistance that they can render they will of course be delighted to give as loyal servants of the Crown and of the community. The Colonial Secretary has a claim to a seat in respect of his past services on the Jubilee Committee and as a convenient channel of communication with the Government and with the Chinese, with whose modes of thought and peculiar ideas he is specially conversant.

THE NAVY LEAGUE.

The following resolution was passed at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Navy League which was held in London on 30th November last. *Read:*

"That the Committee invite public subscriptions to a fund to be devoted to giving rewards for Essays from the scholars in the Elementary Schools of the United Kingdom on the subject of the Relation between the British Empire and the Command of the Sea." The Honorary Secretary will be glad to receive contributions for this purpose.

Will the Hongkong Branch of the League follow the excellent example set by the parent organization? A little more patriotism is badly wanted in Hongkong, and the Governor is doing his best to promote the study of English among the rising generation. A series of prize competitions among the school boys frequenting our educational establishments, and among the youths under twenty, who have left school would probably have the effect of improving at the same time their knowledge of English and English history and of increasing and rendering more intelligent their love of their native land.

It was reported last week that the U.S.S. *Macias* had been recalled from Camion and was under orders to proceed to Bangkok. We believe this is incorrect and that she left here with "sealed orders," her real destination being Manila where the American Consul had met with considerable difficulty lately owing to an American citizen employed in a tobacco firm at Manila having been falsely imprisoned. It appears that the citizen of the United States wrongfully imprisoned by the Spaniards was released after his Consul vigorously remonstrated, but that his claim for \$100,000 compensation for wrongful imprisonment backed up by the United States Consul, has been ignored. A polite request to reconsider the claim would have been annoying enough, but when the claim was ignored and no redress offered the Consul wired for a cruiser, with the result that the quick-firing *Macias* was despatched in haste last Sunday.

THE ADVANCE ON KHARTOUM.
The recent expedition to Benia, which was massacred, was a peaceful one, bearing presents to the King and was proceeding in two unarmed parties which were separately ambushed and massacred, only one bearer out of 20 escaping.

M. DOUMER'S POLICY.
PARIS, January 15th.

M. Doumer, the new Governor-General of Indo-China, speaking at a banquet to-day advocated the political unity of Indo-China and declared that in the meantime Cochin-China merited lenient treatment. He was of opinion that the time had arrived when colonization should extend into (penetrate) China in the interest of commerce and civilisation.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Mr. Sam Marks takes his benefit at the Rink to-night.

H.E. WU TING FANG, Minister-Plenipotentiary to the United States, Spots and Fars, arrived here from Shanghai yesterday by the *Kwongtse*.

The Japanese Military Mission which has been visiting Tonkin and Siam arrived here this morning by the English mail line *Revere* from Singapore.

The *Revere* now resumes running to Canton on Monday next, 25th inst., and all steamers on the Canton and Macao S. S. Co.'s line will after that date revert to their usual order of running.

CAPODIA JACKSON of the Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Priam*, which arrived here this morning from Singapore, reports that "the American sailing ship *Yoh E. Kelly* is lying outside with her flags flying."

THE band of the West York Regiment will play the following programme at the Officer's Garden, Murray Barracks, to-morrow, at 12.30 p.m.—

—Solemn Chorus—Cantata—Cathedral—

—Nocturne No. 1—Dixie—Clouds—

—Selections—A Midsummer Night's Dream—Mendelssohn

La Zephine is the name of a journal published in Paris that as far as I am aware is only that the *Zephine* Yannen should establish a Bureau, directed by a Commissioner of the Chinese Customs, on the lines of the Agency of the Imperial Maritime Customs is established in London for recording the movements of the Chinese Customs.

Good! But it is not a fact the Customs agency in London does a great deal more for the Chinese Government than merely abiding

its functions in the *Far East*. They

are responsible in leaving it all to the Chinese

Mansfield & Co. have written to the *Singapore Free Press* stating that the report that the Borneo *Illes Monos* to be sold to a Chinese company in Singapore is absolutely false.

ST. GEORGE'S BALL.

"Saint George shall call to him
Saint George of Merito Regal, the sign of Victory."

Wherever they be, Englishmen have a happy fashion of carrying the associations of old land with them, and whether they be in the ice-clad regions of the Far North, covered up in furs, or down in the neighbourhood of the Equator with only the blindest of rainfall between their spindles and the rays of old Sol, the story is just the same. The Irish boy and Presbyterian Salat Andrew had his "day" nobly celebrated here a few weeks ago by the worthy Scots who claim his patronage, and last night the Englishmen who have come so much "East of Suez" as Hongkong united to do honour to the patron Saint of Merit England, St. George. As to who St. George was there is rather a scarcity of information. Most of us have seen a presentment of him on good British sovereigns depicting his encounter with a dragon, but apart from that it's safe to say little is known of the Englishman's patron saint. We have been to the trouble of investigating the history of this famed personage and the result of our researches may prove interesting to some readers.

St. George was a veritable personage born in America, and under the tyrannical regime of Diocletian was beheaded by Datusius on April 23rd, 303. Many churches were erected to the memory of the martyred saint, and we find him mentioned by St. Jerome in 331 and 429. A prefice for St. George's Day found place in St. Gregory's "Apostolarius" (406-60) and in his work on the Martyrs the Venetian Bede does the saint the honour of saying "at last Saint George truly finished his martyrdom by decapitation," although the rests of his passion are numbered among the apocryphal writings. St. George is found on banners of King Arthur's Knights, and his son Selden tells us he was England's patron Saint in the times when the Saxons held sway. In 1222 the Council of Oxford commanded his festival to be observed as a lesser festival and in 1330 he was pronounced patron of the Order of the Garter. As to the encounter of the saint with the dragon we must confess with all humility that we can find no trace of the fight in the short time that an evening newspaper allows for "harking back." The affray we fear is only allegorical after all, and has the same basis as the triumphs of St. Michael, Margaret, Silverstern, and Martha, and also St. John who has been represented as playing the "confidence" trick on a dragon by giving him poisoned wine. Old prints in the "Pilgrim's Progress" show Christian fighting Apollyon, who is a very graphic type of monster, and were the hero on horseback he would make an admirable St. George, as we know him. To the famous old poet Spenser we are indebted for a romantic legend of our patron saint. In "Faery Queen" (book) he weaves a pretty story about Una going to the Palace of Pride with Dulessa (False Faith) and becoming captive to Gregoglio through an enchanted draught. Arthur comes to the rescue and sets Una free, and, drawing near Eden, the dragon attacks Arthur. St. George is a sight for three days with the monster, kills it, and marries Una. Here follows the Red Cross Knight, taken by many writers as a type of chivalry and heroic devotion to the cause of truth and justice. Percy in his interesting "Reliques" locates St. George as son of Lord Alber of Coventry and makes out that when an infant he was slain by a "wield lady" who looked after his education as a warrior. The Saint's body was buried with a dragon on the breast, a garter on one leg, and a red cross on one arm. Attaining manhood, he fought against the Saracens and then, according to Percy, went to Syria in Lybia, where a dragon reigned supreme and to whom a maiden had each day to be sacrificed. St. George struck the place just when the Princess Sabra was to be offered up as a victim. She was bound to a stake and left waiting the dragon. St. George took her cause up and fighting the dragon killed it with a lance thrust in the mouth. The King of Morocco and Persia next essayed to slay the hero on account of the Princess, but he vanquished them and, with poetical propriety, came to Egland, married Sabra and lived happily ever after at Coventry. Geographers who ought to know say that the Helestone is so called in honour of St. George and his name has also been bestowed upon an arm of the Atlantic jutting out between Great Britain and Ireland.

As to chronology, the ball last night is a little out of time, St. George's Day being April 23, but seeing that we are not at home and that we have to make the best of our short "season" it may be that the fact of being premature by a month or two will count for little when accounts are balanced up. The way in which the Red Cross Knight, the patron of soldiers by the way, was honoured last night would have been a good object lesson to those carping critics who talk of England's waning prestige and the gathering was one that, for its representative character alone, was something for the organisers to be proud of. To Mr. Justice Seton-Brown (secretary) and various committees all praise is due for the admirable manner in which the arrangements were carried out. Every adjournment, down to the smallest detail, was attended to with the utmost care and nothing but commendation of their labour was heard on all sides. Indeed, successful as was St. George's Ball when last held in 1891, that of 1897, with all defence, takes its position as being even more to, and those who were present last evening will carry away many pleasant recollections of the fashion in which the "lions" of the "Lions" celebrated the festival of St. George, who, as Shakespeare (in "King John") says "swung the dragon, and o'er since sits on his horse, back at mine hostess' door."

Coming to the ball itself, the City Hall was a splendid example of what the Hongkong folk can do in the way of decorating. The staircase, carpeted with red, was a perfect bower of greenery, pot plants and ferns below and climbing young bamboo with rich flower adorning the sides and meeting overhead in the most graceful fashion. At the first landing there were on the walls abounds and stuns made with excellent taste by military and naval friends, bayonets, revolvers and clutching rods forming the material, and particular attention was given to one pair of long bayonets, in which the weapons four or five feet long were arranged with much taste and ingenuity. Over the latter trophy appropriately enough was a fine painting of St. George in his encounter with the dragon. Along the second landing were numerous easy chairs for those who preferred to sit out the entertainment. On the second floor there were the tables abounds and stuns made with excellent taste by military and naval friends, bayonets, revolvers and clutching rods forming the material, and particular attention was given to one pair of long bayonets, in which the weapons four or five feet long were arranged with much taste and ingenuity. Over the latter trophy appropriately enough was a fine painting of St. George in his encounter with the dragon. Along the second landing were numerous easy chairs for those who preferred to sit out the entertainment. On the second floor there were the tables abounds and stuns made with excellent taste by military and naval friends, bayonets, revolvers and clutching rods forming the material, and particular attention was given to one pair of long bayonets, in which the weapons four or five feet long were arranged with much taste and ingenuity. Over the latter trophy appropriately enough was a fine painting of St. George in his encounter with the dragon. 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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1897.

SPORTING NOTES.

THE HONGKONG DERBY.

This is a Sweepstakes of \$20 each with \$1,300 added; for China Ponies, one half gillins or date of entry (16th Jan. 97). First post winning-post will receive 10 per cent; the second, 70 per cent; third, 10 per cent. It is a "weight for inches" race and the distance is one mile and a half.

The entries are as follows:—

Mr. Bob Jack's ch. Shafel, 1st sib.
Mr. Bob Jack's g. Stevy, 1st sib.
Mr. Bob Jack's d. See-saw, 1st sib.
Mr. Boyd's d. Rockwood, 1st sib.
Mr. Buxey's w. White Rose, 1st sib.
Mr. Buxey's w. White Violet, 1st sib.
Mr. Buxey's w. White Eagle, 1st sib.
Mr. Davids' g. Aspirant, 1st sib.
Mr. Davids' g. Fornac, 1st sib.
Mr. Davids' g. Arthuris, 1st sib.
Mr. Gustav's d. Blue-jay, 1st sib.
Mr. Gustav's ch. Red-fire, 1st sib.
Mr. Jay's g. Scraper, 1st sib.
Mr. John Peel's ch. Cherry Brandy, 1st sib.
Mr. John Peel's w. Crabapple, 1st sib.
Mr. John Peel's b. Red Fish, 1st sib.
Mr. John Peel's g. Silver Bell, 1st sib.
Mr. Newby's g. S. Swifter, 1st sib.
Messrs. McKie & Gove's blk. Glendabb, 1st sib.
Mr. Newby's g. S. Swifter, 1st sib.
Messrs. G. Stewart & Loveland's d. Harkaway, 1st sib.
Mr. Tilo's son Polo, 1st sib.
Mr. Twomey's ch. The Rogue, 1st sib.

The Derby candidates are now shaping well enough to enable me to form an idea of their respective merits. I think Mr. Gillies' Aspirant is the best of the lot. He goes freely and willingly and makes good average time. He is improving fast, too. The "Ewo" contingent comes next, and Crabapple and Cherry Brandy will be hard to beat. The former is the eleven hundred tender I mentioned recently. Mr. Mody's White Rose is a flyer and Mr. Bob Jack's Shafel must be watched, while Mr. Twomey's Rogue, after doing a marvellous gallop late Wednesday, at once came into public favour. He has a 1.18 record and if he keeps fit it is on the cards that he will make a tall bid for first place. Mr. Newby's Swifter and Mr. Boyd's Rockwood are coming on, but they're not done much yet, so I must ask your readers to allow me to suspend judgment of their merits for a few days. Mr. McKie's ponies are not showing up much yet, and I can't say whether they will be good enough to merit confidence being reposed in them should they start. I don't think Harkaway will start in the Derby.

The entries for the German Cup (weight for inches; 1½ miles) are:—

Mr. Bob Jack's d. See-saw, 1st sib.
Mr. Bob Jack's d. Scoot, 1st sib.
Mr. Bruce's w. Bakewell, 1st sib.
Mr. Buxey's m. Hopeful, 1st sib.
Mr. Buxey's g. Sport, 1st sib.
Mr. Davids' d. Narcissus, 1st sib.
Mr. Davids' d. Delicieux, 1st sib.
Mr. Dryasdust's g. Gauntlet, 1st sib.
Mr. Hart-Bed's d. Croxton, 1st sib.
Mr. John Peel's b. Pollux, 1st sib.
Mr. John Peel's g. Cockleshell, 1st sib.
Messrs. McKie & Gove's g. Glenfern, 1st sib.
Mr. Medicos' d. Hermit, 1st sib.
The Neighbors' g. Lansdowne, 1st sib.
Dr. Noblet's ch. Gladiator, 1st sib.
Dr. Noblet's g. Humbug, 1st sib.
Mr. Quibbles' g. Quarry, 1st sib.
Mr. Rameau's sp. Strapsen, 1st sib.
Mr. Ramus' g. Segment, 1st sib.
Mr. Sam's ch. Sunflower, 1st sib.
Mr. Stern's d. Dacapo, 1st sib.
Messrs. G. Stewart & Loveland's d. Harkaway, 1st sib.

For the Wogneicheng Stakes, Polo seems a "moral" and he is much fancied.

The Ashley Cup should be a pretty easy thing for Provost Marshall if he comes to the post in the pick of condition. If he carries off the Ashley then it is quite on the cards that he will be reserved for the Champions, but I fancy he will be in the ruck in that race for he will have to meet in it first-class cattle and among the field will be two ponies given a flying course, give promise of lowering records in a manner unprecedented in the annals of racing in Hongkong.

For the Foochow Cup (weight for inches; 2 miles) the entries are:—

Mr. Bob Jack's ch. Slemer, 1st sib.
Mr. Boyd's b. Kartoff, 1st sib.
Mr. Boyd's d. Energy, 1st sib.
Mr. Buxey's d. Surprise, 1st sib.
Mr. Dryasdust's g. Slabab, 1st sib.
Mr. John Peel's b. Torchlight, 1st sib.
Mr. Stern's d. Brave, 1st sib.
Mr. Twomey's g. Kircy, 1st sib.

For the Valley Stakes the favourites are Dacapo, whichever Mr. Stewart sends out, and Mr. Mody's No. 4, and Glenfern.

As usual there are rumours about fetlocks giving out and so forth, but I am of opinion that the ponies are training all sound, and that although the entries are smaller than last year we shall have good fields and spirited contests.

HONGKONG, 23rd January, 1897.

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

At the beginning of this month, the public in England were still unsure how severe the scarcity and famine in India would prove to be. The Governor-General, Lord Elgin, came in for sharp censure for misleading the Secretary of State and the British public as to the magnitude of the crisis. It was maintained that, unless his eyes on them could be quickly opened to the truth, no amount of effort would wholly repair the mischief that will be done, or avert the disgrace which it will reflect upon British rule.

GRAVES' INDICTMENT OF LOAN SCHEMES.

The *Statesman*, published a long article criticising Lord Elgin's attitude in regard to the famine in the Central Provinces, advocating immediate importation of grain on a large scale by Government. "The Government," it says, "that does not strain every nerve to keep people alive in time of famine abrogates its first functions as a civilised Government and deserves to be held in universal execration." Especially in India, where the State is the great landlord of the soil, the responsibility of saving people from dying of hunger is one of which the Government cannot divest itself; yet what is Government doing to provide against the famine looming like a shroud over the people? Instead of sparingly for importing food on an adequate scale, the limit of its statesmanship is reached when it has ordered a shipment of horse meat to the starving people. Lord Elgin blandly assures the Home authorities that there is no need whatever for help in the shape of

public subscriptions, as the Government of India is quite able to cope with the trifling distress that exists. Was ever such infamous counsel heard from the lips of a responsible ruler? By-and-by money will be of no use. When the food stocks of the country are exhausted, money will merely mock people's suffering. The Government will then begin to think of importing grain, but they may have themselves the trouble; during the months that must elapse before it can be brought to people's doors, the Central and North-West Provinces will be converted into a huge graveyard."

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES

The plough of scarcity had then been most acutely felt in the Central Provinces. There the people were already suffering from severe famine. In some districts of the Jubbulpore Division, the harvests of the last four years had been very deficient, and the early cessation of the rains in August last resulted in the partial, and in some instances, failure of the crops, and had also deprived the land of the moisture necessary for the sowing and germination of the later crops. Prices have risen till they have doubled, and have, for some time past, reached starvation point for the poor. Everywhere there are traces of the greatest suffering. People, "emaciated" to a terrible degree, are aimlessly wandering about and dying daily on the roads. By last advices there are more than 1,700 persons in the Jubbulpore Division in the last stage of exhaustion and collapse, and there were but few of them who had any chance of recovering. Visitors to the surrounding villages report that the state of things in the interior of the other districts composing the Division is quite as bad, and that every respectable stranger is surrounded by a multitude of starving people clamouring for food. The vital statistics published in the *Central Provinces Gazette* furnish evidence more conclusive than impressions, in the shape of an appalling increase in the death-rate. Here are a few figures for the five districts which compose the Jubbulpore Division. Last year's death-rate was given as 36.75 per mille per annum, and the year was described as "abnormally unhealthy." It was remarked that the excess "mortality" was due to the distress which prevailed throughout a large portion of the Province. In September (the last month for which there are complete statistics) the death-rate had risen in Jubbulpore to 97.28, in Saugor to 98.58, in Damoh to 128.07, in Seoul to 27.72, in Mandla to 102.28, and in Marwari (a district in Jubbulpore) to 102.24. In some of the towns the figures are even more appalling. In the stricken tract's much of the growing crops has withered from lack of moisture. The result of the early cessation of the rains was that the seeds, expecting more rain, and the consequent destruction of the seed-grain if they sowed too soon and if the sowing was immediately followed by rain, did not sow till a late period, and there was not then moisture enough for ploughing and sowing and for the germination of the seed. The Government of India in its official communications has proceeded on the principle that private charity is not needed in affording gratuitous relief, and that it is not the duty of the State to do everything required to combat the famine. The result of this policy is an excessive death-rate and wide-spread distress. On the 21st December, prospects looked to black that heavy mortality was anticipated unless extensive relief came in time. The people there were then dying by thousands from want of food, and it was officially admitted that this mortality was due largely to causes with which the administration was powerless to grapple.

PROSPECTS.

Lord Elgin had hoped that the winter rains would alleviate the distress. This hope has proved fallacious. The outlook points at the need to vast extension and intensification of the present distress, owing to mere exhaustion of the purchasing power of the bulk of the population. The mere continuance of present prices for nine months means that there will long before the end of that time be millions on the Government relief works, where there are now tens of thousands; tens of thousands in the poor-houses, where there are now hundreds; and as appalling increase in the rates of mortality and economic ruin, in spite of any relief works and any physical aid that could have resulted.

Colonel Thornton, late Commissioner of Ajmere, who has been placed on special duty by the Government of India to examine and report upon the condition of those states of Rajputana and Central India which are affected by scarcity and threatened with famine, will visit Central India after completing his tour in Bihar and Eastern Rajputana, arriving at Gwalior about the 25th January. Colonel Thornton will first visit the worst part of Gwalior and afterwards undertake a tour through Bundelkhand and Bhopal, which will probably occupy him until the end of March.

THE GREAT EASTERN'S MATE.

The steamship *Pennsylvania*, which was launched last September and of which mention has been previously made in these columns, is next to the *Great Eastern*, the largest modern ship ever attempted to be built and floated. The *New York Herald* takes the opportunity to show the advancement made in steamship construction by saying:—

"Just about seventy-eight years previous to the advent of the new *Pennsylvania*, or on August 22, 1818, the side-wheel steamer *Savannah* was launched by Francis Picket and David Crocket, at Corlears Hook, New York, and early in the ensuing year laboriously paddled her way, at five knots per hour, to St. Petersburg, Russia, via Great Britain and the North European seas. Her tonnage of 350, which made her a fast-sailing ship for those days, paid no insignificant sum of the *Pennsylvania*. Her full carrying capacity of seventy-five tons of coal and twenty-four cords of wood would not a modern liner about seven or eight hours.

It would, perhaps, be more interesting to give a short comparative table showing the dimensions of the *Pennsylvania* and the *Great Eastern*.

Length 500 ft
Width 56 ft
Depth 38 ft
Draught 26 ft
Beams 54 ft
Speed 13 kn
Tonnage (dis.) 20,000

With considerably less area and with a draught that's practicable in our harbours, the ship will carry fully as much as her ancestral rival, for it was impossible for the *Great Eastern* to enter the ports of New York and Philadelphia loaded to her water line. The *Pennsylvania* will ply between Hamburg and New York on the Hamburg-American line.

In appearance she will differ very little from the *Great Eastern's* class of freight steamers of the White Star line, or the *Kensington* and *Southward* of the American line, which are at present the largest merchantmen afloat, although they are only about one-half the size of the *Pennsylvania*.

The most noticeable variation is in the arrangement of the masts. They are, what are known as "square masts," being short and thick, and in "set pieces." They are situated so made and are held upright, so that you never see

them to them. The fore and main masts are stepped well forward and close together, the mizzen and jigger masts are similarly grouped in close proximity and in cases of emergency sail can be rigged to them, but with the exception of a jigger stayail, on her jigger mast—for the purpose of holding her bow stern steerage—she will depend on her two sets of quadruple expansion engines, which operate the twin screws.

The abnormally fat single smokestack is also placed in a vertical position, so those descriptive writers who have a penchant for "long, low, and rakish" craft will miss their opportunity in this case.

The plough of scarcity had then been most acutely felt in the Central Provinces. There the people were already suffering from severe famine. In some districts of the Jubbulpore Division, the harvests of the last four years had been very deficient, and the early cessation of the rains in August last resulted in the partial, and in some instances, failure of the crops, and had also deprived the land of the moisture necessary for the sowing and germination of the later crops. Prices have risen till they have doubled, and have, for some time past, reached starvation point for the poor. Everywhere there are traces of the greatest suffering. People, "emaciated" to a terrible degree, are aimlessly wandering about and dying daily on the roads. By last advices there are more than 1,700 persons in the Jubbulpore Division in the last stage of exhaustion and collapse, and there were but few of them who had any chance of recovering. Visitors to the surrounding villages report that the state of things in the interior of the other districts composing the Division is quite as bad, and that every respectable stranger is surrounded by a multitude of starving people clamouring for food. The vital statistics published in the *Central Provinces Gazette* furnish evidence more conclusive than impressions, in the shape of an appalling increase in the death-rate. Here are a few figures for the five districts which compose the Jubbulpore Division. Last year's death-rate was given as 36.75 per mille per annum, and the year was described as "abnormally unhealthy." It was remarked that the excess "mortality" was due to the distress which prevailed throughout a large portion of the Province. In September (the last month for which there are complete statistics) the death-rate had risen in Jubbulpore to 97.28, in Saugor to 98.58, in Damoh to 128.07, in Seoul to 27.72, in Mandla to 102.28, and in Marwari (a district in Jubbulpore) to 102.24. In some of the towns the figures are even more appalling. In the stricken tract's much of the growing crops has withered from lack of moisture. The result of the early cessation of the rains was that the seeds, expecting more rain, and the consequent destruction of the seed-grain if they sowed too soon and if the sowing was immediately followed by rain, did not sow till a late period, and there was not then moisture enough for ploughing and sowing and for the germination of the seed. The Government of India in its official communications has proceeded on the principle that private charity is not needed in affording gratuitous relief, and that it is not the duty of the State to do everything required to combat the famine. The result of this policy is an excessive death-rate and wide-spread distress. On the 21st December, prospects looked to black that heavy mortality was anticipated unless extensive relief came in time. The people there were then dying by thousands from want of food, and it was officially admitted that this mortality was due largely to causes with which the administration was powerless to grapple.

The *Great Eastern* fears that the incident which has produced a ripple of public excitement is an alleged assault upon two students in the Seijo Gakko by the German Minister. The Opposition paper, the *Nichi Nichi*, the *Toku Shinsho*, and the *Chuo*, are evidently anxious to make capital out of this insignificant affair, for they ask the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs whether he intends to bring to his public promise of a firm foreign policy, and whether he will deal with the case in a proper manner. The thing furnishes a topic even for leading articles in the *Toku Shinsho* and the *Chuo*, which latter, we may note, represents the opinion of a part of the Unionists in political affairs, and probably the opinion of the others alone in this instance.

The *Chuo* fears that the incident will ultimately have the effect of provoking international umbrage, for the person that committed the assault is the representative of Germany, and that sufferers are future military officers of the Japanese Empire. That the Minister neglected to apologise for his error or oversight so as to save the students from humiliation is much to be regretted, for they were obliged to have recourse to public means of obtaining redress. The *Chuo* advises Count Okuma not to be absorbed in Parliamentary manoeuvres alone, but to take prompt measures for vindicating the lad's honour. This same paper prints a note to the effect that the German Minister is prone to outbreaks of violent passion, and alleges that he is regarded in diplomatic circles as an eccentric person, if not at something worse. The blow received by one of the lads is said by the vernacular papers to have produced a swollen face.

SPRIT OF THE JAPANESE PARS.
Another incident that has produced a ripple of public excitement is an alleged assault upon two students in the Seijo Gakko by the German Minister. The Opposition paper, the *Nichi Nichi*, the *Toku Shinsho*, and the *Chuo*, are evidently anxious to make capital out of this insignificant affair, for they ask the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs whether he intends to bring to his public promise of a firm foreign policy, and whether he will deal with the case in a proper manner. The thing furnishes a topic even for leading articles in the *Toku Shinsho* and the *Chuo*, which latter, we may note, represents the opinion of a part of the Unionists in political affairs, and probably the opinion of the others alone in this instance.

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Hongkong, 1st December, 1896. | 45

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CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
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CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
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Captain C. B. N. Dodd, will be despatched as
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and YOKOHAMA, on SATURDAY, the 15th February.

Canadian Invoices of Goods for United States
Passenger should be in QUADRATICATE, and one
Copy must be sent forward by the Steamer to
the care of the GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT,
Oregon Railway and Navigation Co., Portland,
Oregon.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embark
at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice
versa) within one year, will be allowed a dis-
count of 10 per cent. This allowance does not
apply to through fares for China and Japan
to Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to
address in full; and same will be received at
the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day
previous to sailing.

Canadian Invoices to accompany Cargo des-
tined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the
United States, should be sent to the Company's
Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs,
San Francisco.

For further Information as to Freight or
Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company,
No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.
Hongkong, 16th January, 1897. | 180

S. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL AND PROVISION MER-
CHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION
AGENTS.

PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG,
SOAP MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HARTMANN'S RAFTERS GENUINE
COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND.

HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT.

DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES

etc., etc.

Sole Agents for

FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM

and

P. G. O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH

WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF

SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES

ALWAYS IN STOCK

CARLOWITZ & CO.,

Hongkong, 13th January, 1897. | 181

FLUID

THE BEST

ANTI-EFFECTANT

AVOID ALL RISK OF OUTBREAK BY

ITS USE.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.,

16, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1897. | 182

SAFETY.

SPED.

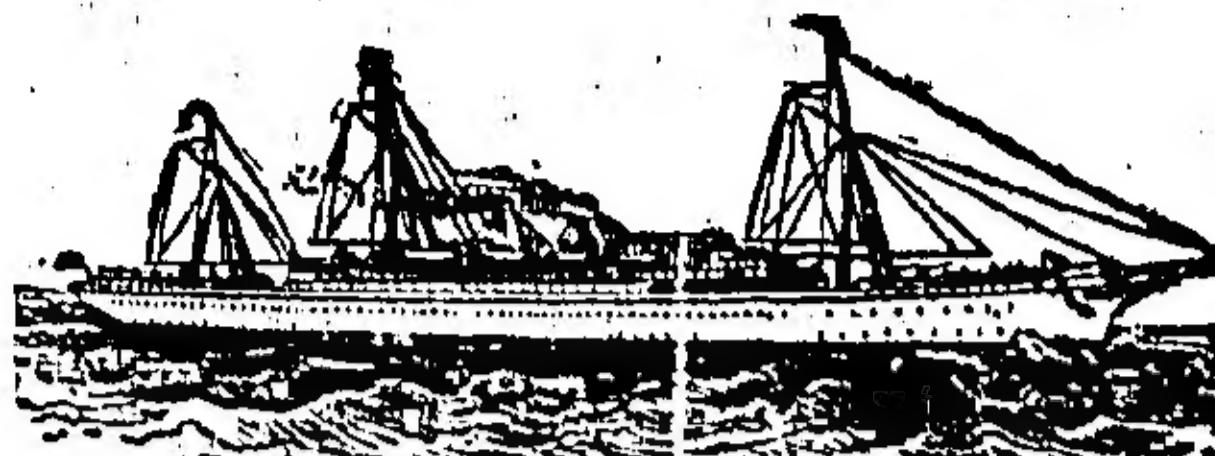
PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA
AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)

Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE



1897.

1897.

NOTES.

NOTES.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
STRAITS, Ceylon, Australia, India,
Aden, Egypt, Mediterranean
Ports, Plymouth and London.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL and
AMERICAN PORTS).

THE Steamship

"ROSETTA"

Captain F. N. Tillard, carrying Her Majesty's
Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY,
etc., on THURSDAY, the 28th January, at
Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above
Ports.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France
and Tea for London (under arrangement) will
be transhipped at Calcutta into a steamer
proceeding direct to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4
P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and
Value of all Packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note
the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills
of Lading.

For further Particulars, apply to
H. A. RITCHIE,
Superintendent

Hongkong, 14th January, 1897. | 183

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ,
PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA,
ANTWERP, BREMEN AND HAMBURG
PORTS IN THE LEVANT,
BLACK SEA AND BALTIc PORTS;
ALSO
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,
GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN
PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT
SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH
BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL
PLACES IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

Prinz Heinrich ... | Tuesday ... | Feb. 1.

Prinses | Tuesday ... | 2nd March.

Sachsen | Tuesday ... | 10th March.

Bayern | Tuesday ... | 27th April.

Prinz Heinrich ... | Tuesday ...